Revised Version

# **Fast Preview**

Note: This is not exactly what the published abstract will look like

# Photochemical Modeling of HO\$\_x\$ in the Terrestrial Mesosphere and Comparison to OH Column Measurements from the JPL Table Mountain Facility

F. P. Mills 1 (818-354-7983; franklin.p.mills@jpl.nasa.gov)

S. P. Sander 1,4

R. P. Cageao 1

Y. Jiang <sup>1</sup>

V. Nemtchinov 1

M. A. Allen <sup>2,4</sup>

Y. L. Yung <sup>3</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Jet Propulsion Laboratory California Institute of Technology, M/C 183-901 4800 Oak Grove Dr, Pasadena, CA 91109, United States <sup>2</sup>Jet Propulsion Laboratory California Institute of Technology, M/C 183-401 4800 Oak Grove Dr, Pasadena, CA 91109, United States <sup>3</sup>Planetary Sciences California Institute of Technology, M/S 150-21, Pasadena, CA 91125

<sup>4</sup>also at California Institute of Technology, Pasadena, CA 91125,

OH column abundances and their diurnal variations have been measured from the JPL Table Mountain Facility since Aug 1997. Peak OH column abundances are found near local noon and a diurnal asymmetry is observed in which OH column abundances in the afternoon are typically larger than at the corresponding solar zenith angle in the morning. The largest noontime OH column abundances are found in summer and the smallest in winter. We are using the Caltech/JPL one-dimensional photochemical model (Allen et al. 1981) to examine the diurnal variations and to quantify the processes that are responsible for the observed behavior. Our first step has been to examine the sensitivity of the photochemical model to variations in selected input parameters. Based on these studies, we find the OH column abundance is most sensitive to changes in the concentrations of O\$ 3\$ and H\$ 2\$O, to changes in the photolysis rates of O\$ 3\$ and  $H$_2$O$ , and to changes that affect the net rates for  $O(\$^1$D) + H$_2$O$ \$\rightarrow\$ 2OH, OH + HO\$\_2\$ \$\rightarrow\$ H\$\_2\$O + O\$\_2\$, and O + HO\$\_2\$ \$\rightarrow\$ OH + O\$\_2\$. The model has little sensitivity to changes in the concentrations of Cl\$\_y\$, NO\$\_y\$,CH\$\_4\$, and CO. Other instruments have provided vertical profiles of O\$\_3\$, temperature, and H\$\_2\$O for the Table Mountain location at times that are coincident with some of the OH column abundance measurements. These data will be used as constraints on the diurnally-varying photochemical model calculations. Results from comparisons between the model calculations and OH column abundance measurements will be presented.

#### Meeting:

1999 AGU Fall Meeting

Reference Number: 4001

#### Membership Number:

F. P. Mills AGU - 30002027

#### Contact Information:

F. P. Mills

Jet Propulsion Laboratory California Institute of Technology M/C 183-901 4800 Oak Grove

Pasadena, CA 91109, United States

ph: 818-354-7983 fax: 818-354-5148

e-mail: franklin.p.mills@jpl.nasa.gov

#### Student rate:

Not Applicable

#### Willing to chair a session:

#### **Meeting Section:**

A - Atmospheric Sciences

#### Special Session:

A04 - HOx Dilemmas in the Middle Atmosphere

## **Index Terms:**

300,317,340

#### Theme:

# Material presented:

0%

## Contributed

#### Poster presentation requested:

#### Scheduling request:

Please schedule this after the presentation by R.P. Cageao on Measurements of the OH Column Using a Fourier Transform Spectrometer at the JPL Table Mountain Facility Cageao's abstract submission is #5535